

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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**IN RE METHYL TERTIARY BUTYL
ETHER ("MTBE") PRODUCTS
LIABILITY LITIGATION**

OPINION AND ORDER

00 MDL 1898 (SAS)

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This Document Relates to:

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CITY OF NEW YORK, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

EXXON MOBIL CORPORATION,

Defendant.

04 Civ. 3417 (SAS)

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SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:

I. INTRODUCTION

In my June 9, 2009 Opinion, I held that the City of New York ("the City") may seek punitive damages for claims that proceed under the commingled product theory.¹ I also determined that a defendant's liability resulting from its

¹ See *In re Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Prods. Liab. Litig.* ("In re MTBE"), No. 00 MDL 1898, 04 Civ. 3417, 2009 WL 1649668 (S.D.N.Y. June 9,

contribution to a defective commingled product is merely several, as opposed to joint and several.² However I did not decide “which party bears the burden of proof for apportionment” of liability for such claims.³ The City now moves for a ruling *in limine* that defendant bears this burden and defendant ExxonMobil Corporation (“Exxon”) – the only remaining non-settling defendant – argues that this burden should be placed on the City.⁴ The City also moves *in limine* for a ruling that defendant should be held jointly and severally liable for the City’s damages. For the reasons that follow, I once again hold that liability is several only, and I now hold that defendant bears the burden of establishing a reasonable basis for apportioning liability.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Motion in Limine

2009). This Opinion assumes familiarity with facts discussed in this Court’s previous opinions in this case. For a general discussion of the MTBE litigation, see *In re MTBE*, 379 F. Supp. 2d 348, 364-67 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). For a detailed discussion of the gasoline distribution network that supplies gas to much of New York, see *In re MTBE*, 591 F. Supp. 2d 259, 269-73 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

² See *In re MTBE*, 2009 WL 1649668, at *7.

³ *Id.* at *6 n.56.

⁴ See 6/17/09 Letter from Victor M. Sher, counsel for the City, to the Court (“Pl. Ltr.”); 6/21/09 Letter from Peter J. Sacripanti, counsel for Exxon, to the Court (“Def. Ltr.”).

The Federal Rules of Evidence favor the admission of all relevant evidence.⁵ Evidence is relevant if it has “any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence.”⁶ A district court will “exclude evidence on a motion in limine only when the evidence is clearly inadmissible on all potential grounds.”⁷ “Indeed, courts considering a motion in limine may reserve judgment until trial, so that the motion is placed in the appropriate factual context.”⁸ Moreover, a court’s ruling regarding a motion in limine “is subject to change when the case unfolds Indeed even if nothing unexpected happens at trial, the district judge is free – in the exercise of sound judicial discretion – to alter a previous in limine ruling.”⁹

B. Joint and Several Liability

In Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Co. v. United States,

⁵ See Fed. R. Evid. 402.

⁶ Fed. R. Evid. 401.

⁷ *United States v. Ozsusamlar*, 428 F. Supp. 2d 161, 164 (S.D.N.Y. 2006).

⁸ *United States v. Chan*, 184 F. Supp. 2d 337, 340 (S.D.N.Y. 2002).

⁹ *Palmeri v. Defaria*, 88 F.3d 136, 139 (2d Cir. 1996) (quoting *Luce v. United States*, 469 U.S. 38, 41-42 (1984)).

the Supreme Court recently wrote,

“When two or more persons acting independently caus[e] a distinct or single harm for which there is a reasonable basis for division according to the contribution of each, each is subject to liability only for the portion of the total harm that he has himself caused. . . . But where two or more persons *cause* a single and indivisible harm, each is subject to liability for the entire harm.”¹⁰

“In other words, apportionment is proper when ‘there is a reasonable basis for determining the contribution of each cause to a single harm.’”¹¹

The rules of causation described in the Second Restatement of Torts are used to establish whether a tortfeasor’s acts are a legally sufficient “cause” to support joint and several liability.¹² Under those rules, “the actor’s negligent conduct is a legal cause of harm to another if . . . his conduct is a *substantial factor* in bringing about the harm.”¹³ “The actor’s negligent conduct is not a substantial

¹⁰ 129 S. Ct. 1870, 1881 (2009) (quoting *United States v. Chem-Dyne Corp.*, 572 F. Supp. 802, 810 (S.D. Ohio 1983) (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added)). *Accord* Restatement (Second) of Torts § 875 (finding joint and several liability appropriate when each tortfeasor is a “legal cause” of an indivisible harm).

¹¹ *Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1881 (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433A(1)(b), at 434).

¹² Restatement (Second) of Torts § 875 cmt. b.

¹³ *Id.* § 831. *Accord id.* § 875 cmt. e (“[I]t is implicit that any one of a number of persons whose tortious conduct is a *substantial factor* in causing harm is liable for the harm” (emphasis added)).

factor in bringing about harm to another if the harm would have been sustained even if the actor had not been negligent,” unless the conduct “itself is sufficient to bring about harm to another.”¹⁴ “What sets the commingled theory apart from the traditional theory of causation,” by contrast, “is that the [plaintiff] need not show that each individual defendant’s contribution, *taken alone*, would have caused an injury.”¹⁵ Rather, “the [plaintiff] need only show that the . . . defendant’s MTBE *contributed* to th[e] commingled product” that caused the injury.¹⁶

When the commingled product theory was first introduced, this Court discussed – by way of example – a situation in which *ten* manufacturers each supplied ten percent of the gas to an underground storage tank that leaked and contaminated plaintiff’s property.¹⁷ In such a scenario, “defendants would be

¹⁴ *Id.* § 832.

¹⁵ *In re MTBE*, 2009 WL 1649668, at *6.

¹⁶ *Id.* In the context of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675, courts impose joint and several liability even though no proof of causation is required. *See Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1880-882. However reliance on CERCLA cases “to support the application of joint and several liability when there are numerous tortfeasors . . . is misplaced,” as CERCLA presents a unique context in which “Congress *intended* those proven to be ‘partially culpable to bear the cost of uncertainty.’” *In re MTBE*, 447 F. Supp. 2d 289, 303 n.61 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) (quoting *O’Neil v. Picillo*, 883 F.2d 176, 179 (1st Cir. 1989)).

¹⁷ *See In re MTBE*, 379 F. Supp. 2d at 377-78.

severally liable because joint and several liability is unjust where ‘there [are] so large a number of actors, each of whom contribute[d] a relatively small and insignificant part of the total harm, that the application of the rule [of joint and several liability] may cause disproportionate hardship to defendants.’”¹⁸

C. Burden of Proving Apportionment

Under the commingled product theory, liability is “apportioned by proof of a defendant’s share of the market at the time of the injury.”¹⁹ “A defendant must be able to exculpate itself by proving that its product was not present at the relevant time or in the relevant place, and therefore could not be part of the commingled or blended product.”²⁰ “[A]ppportionment should be based, as near as possible, on each defendant’s share of the actual market that supplied gasoline to the commingled product that contaminated the City’s wells.”²¹

¹⁸ *Id.* at 378 (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433B(2) cmt. e). *Accord In re MTBE*, 447 F. Supp. 2d 289, 301 (S.D.N.Y. 2006). *See also* Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433B(2) & cmt. e (noting that cases applying joint and several liability on the sole ground that “the tortious conduct of two or more actors has combined to bring about harm to the plaintiff . . . all have involved a small number of tortfeasors, *such as two or three*.” (emphasis added)).

¹⁹ *In re MTBE*, 2009 WL 1649668, at *7 (quoting *In re MTBE*, 591 F. Supp. 2d at 274 n.72).

²⁰ *Id.* (quoting *In re MTBE*, 447 F. Supp. 2d at 301).

²¹ *Id.*

“[T]he commingled product theory adopts, with slight adjustments, the concurrent wrongdoing theory of liability and the market-share theory of apportioning damages.”²² Under the market share theory, the burden of proving that a defendant’s conduct did not contribute to causing the injury is shifted to the defendants. However, courts have taken various approaches to allocating the burden of apportionment among those defendants who fail to exculpate themselves and therefore remain as defendants whose conduct presumably contributed to the injury. “In some states, a plaintiff must prove the actual market share of each defendant.”²³ A recent California decision assigned the burden to the plaintiffs because the market share theory marks an “extraordinary departure from

²² *Id.* at *2. *Accord In re MTBE*, 379 F. Supp. 2d at 379 (noting that the commingled product theory “is similar to market share in that it shifts the burden to defendants to exculpate themselves from liability”).

²³ *City of Philadelphia v. Lead Indus. Ass’n, Inc.*, 994 F.2d 112, 127 (3d Cir. 1993). As an example of a state that requires plaintiffs to make this showing, the Third Circuit cited the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in *Hymowitz v. Eli Lilly & Co.* *See id.* at 124 n.10 (citing 73 N.Y.2d 487 (1989)). However, the *Hymowitz* Court never explicitly reached this issue. *See* 73 N.Y.2d at 508-13 (apportioning liability on the basis of national market share but not stating which party bears the burden of proof). The Third Circuit also cited the seminal California Supreme Court decision in *Sindell v. Abbott Laboratories*. *See* 994 F.2d at 124 (citing 26 Cal. 3d 588 (1980)). Although *Sindell* did not explicitly reach the issue, a lower California court has clarified that “it is plain both from . . . the majority [opinion] in *Sindell* and from the logic of the theory underlying market share tort liability itself” that plaintiffs must make this showing. *Ferris v. Gatke Corp.*, 132 Cal. Rptr. 2d 819, 828 (1st Dist. 2003).

conventional tort law doctrine . . . of [proving] causation.”²⁴ Given that defendants may be held liable under the market share theory even though they likely did not harm a particular plaintiff, the court explained the need for caution when attributing market share, asserting that “it serves no justice to fashion rules which allow responsible parties to escape liability while demanding [that] others . . . compensate [plaintiff for] a loss they did not create.”²⁵

Other states place the burden of proving market share on defendants.²⁶ When the burden is on defendants,

[Many] states impose a rebuttable presumption that all defendants have an equal market share, totaling one hundred percent. Each defendant may rebut this presumption by showing that its actual market share was less. The liability of defendants that cannot prove their actual market share then inflates so plaintiff receives a total

²⁴ *Ferris*, 132 Cal. Rptr. 2d at 828.

²⁵ *Id.* (emphasis added) (quotation marks omitted).

²⁶ *See, e.g., Smith v. Cutter Biological, Inc.*, 72 Haw. 416, 438 (1991) (“[T]he cornerstone of market share alternate liability is that *if a defendant can establish its actual market share*, it will not be liable under any circumstances for more than that percentage of the plaintiff’s total injuries.” (emphasis added) (quoting *Conley v. Boyle Drug Co.*, 570 So.2d 275, 285 (Fla. 1990)); *George v. Parke-Davis*, 107 Wash.2d 584, 592 (1987) (same); *In re “Agent Orange” Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 597 F. Supp. 740, 820 (E.D.N.Y. 1984) (requiring each defendant to establish that “its product could not have caused the plaintiffs’ injury or, alternatively, that it should only be responsible for a *proportion of the damage*” (emphasis added)).

recovery.²⁷

The Third Restatement of Torts provides that “when, under applicable law, a person is severally liable to an injured person for an *indivisible* injury, the injured person may recover only the severally liable person’s comparative-responsibility share of the injured person’s damages.”²⁸ An injury is divisible, however, “[w]hen damages for an injury can be divided by causation.”²⁹ “A party

²⁷ *City of Philadelphia*, 994 F.2d at 127 (citing *Smith*, 72 Haw. at 823). *Accord Martin v. Abbott Labs.*, 102 Wash. 2d 581, 598 (1984) (adopting “modified market share” liability, in which plaintiff must join only one defendant who produced or marketed injury-causing product and then shifting the burden to the defendant to prove its percentage share of market and thereby lower presumptive equal share of market); *Collins v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 116 Wis. 2d 166, (1984) (adopting a modified market-share theory of liability in which each defendant is liable in proportion to its “respective contribution” to the result, as measured by various factors). The Third Circuit did not decide how the burden should be allocated because it declined to apply the market share theory. *See City of Philadelphia*, 994 F.2d at 127-28.

²⁸ Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Liability § 11 (emphasis added).

²⁹ *Id.* § 26. In discussing the similarities between the commingled product theory and the concurrent wrongdoing theory, this Court has frequently referred to these types of injury as “indivisible.” *See, e.g., In re MTBE*, 2009 WL 1649668, at *6 n.55; *In re MTBE*, 591 F. Supp. 2d at 245. In those discussions, the injury was called “indivisible” in the sense that it was caused by a single, *commingled* mass, the individual molecules of which could not be identified by manufacturer. Those decisions further clarified – however – that liability would be apportioned by market share and that the relevant market would be narrowly defined in such a way that each defendant’s market share represents – as near as possible – the amount of its MTBE in the commingled mass that caused the injury.

alleging that damages are divisible has the burden to prove that they are divisible.”³⁰ “The burden to prove the magnitude of each part is on the party who seeks division.”³¹

The allocation of the burden of proof can create inequities for either party in a case. On the one hand, “[s]hifting the burden of proof to defendants to prove the magnitude of the parts may be unfair to defendants because it can impose full liability on a defendant who caused only part of the damages.”³² On the other hand, placing the burden of proof on plaintiff could unfairly deny the plaintiff any recovery simply because plaintiff is unable to carry the burden of

See In re MTBE, 2009 WL 1649668, at *7. By dividing liability by market share rather than by each party’s “responsibility” – which relates to such matters as relative “awareness or indifference with respect to the risks created by the conduct,” Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Liability § 8(a) – this Court has apportioned liability in a manner similar to *divisible* injuries, rather than indivisible injuries. *See* Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Damages § 26 (apportioning liability for divisible injuries by “the amount of damages separately *caused*” by each actor’s conduct (emphasis added)). Further, by defining the market in such a way that each defendant is liable in proportion to its share of the gasoline in the commingled product that caused the injury, this Court has devised a way for the damages to be “divided by causation.” *Id.* In both respects, prior decisions of this Court have treated the injury as *divisible* within the meaning of the Third Restatement of Torts.

³⁰ Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Liability § 26 cmt. h.

³¹ *Id.*

³² *Id.*

apportionment. The principal rational for “shifting the burden of proof to the defendant” is that the burden should be placed “on culpable rather than innocent parties.”³³ A second rational is that defendants are often in a better position to know their relative contribution to the harm than are plaintiffs.³⁴ In order to balance these concerns, the most “attractive solution is to place the burden of proof on the party seeking to avoid responsibility for the entire injury, along with relaxing the burden of production.”³⁵

D. Proof of Apportionment

Ordinarily apportionment is proper when “there is a *reasonable basis* for determining the contribution of each cause to a single harm.”³⁶ However “[w]hen two or more causes produce a single, indivisible harm, ‘courts have

³³ *Id.*

³⁴ See, e.g., *Summers v. Tice*, 33 Cal. 2d 80, 88 (1948) (holding that where two defendants breach a duty to plaintiff – but there is uncertainty regarding which one caused the injury – the burden is upon each defendant to prove that he has not caused the harm, in part because – in such circumstances – “defendants are in a far better position to offer evidence to determine which one caused the injury”). Cf. *Hymowitz*, 73 N.Y.2d at 507 (concluding that despite plaintiffs’ lack of knowledge concerning the actions of individual defendants, the present circumstances call for recognition of a realistic avenue of relief for plaintiffs”).

³⁵ Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Damages § 26 cmt. h.

³⁶ *Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1881.

refused to make an arbitrary apportionment for its own sake, and each of the causes is charged with responsibility for the entire harm.”³⁷ The Third Restatement of Torts states that the burden of production should be low in order to permit “the factfinder [to] divide damages based on the available evidence.”³⁸

The Supreme Court recently adopted this approach in a CERCLA action.³⁹ In *Burlington Northern* – discussed above – the district court apportioned nine percent of the liability for a spill to a defendant even though neither defendant nor plaintiff argued that the injury was divisible.⁴⁰ The Court of Appeals reversed on the ground that the finder of fact lacked sufficient evidence to permit a reasonable apportionment of liability.⁴¹ The Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals and upheld the district court’s apportionment decision “despite the parties’ failure to assist the court in linking the evidence supporting

³⁷ *Id.* (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433A cmt. i).

³⁸ Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Damages § 26 cmt. h.

³⁹ *See Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1881-83.

⁴⁰ *See id.* at 1881. The defendant had insisted that it had no liability and the plaintiff insisted that the harm was indivisible, with the result that neither party attempted to establish the defendant’s proportion of responsibility for the spill. *See id.* at 1881. *See id.*

⁴¹ *See id.*

apportionment to the proper allocation of liability.”⁴² The Court determined that the district court had a “reasonable basis for determining the contribution of each” even though the district court “ultimately concluded that this was a classic ‘*divisible in terms of degree*’ case, both as to the time period in which defendants’ conduct occurred, and ownership existed, and as to the estimated maximum contribution of each party’s activities that released hazardous substances that caused Site contamination.”⁴³

Similarly, the California Supreme Court explained in *Sindell v. Abbott Laboratories* – the seminal decision concerning apportionment of liability on the basis of market share – that “the difficulty of apportioning damages among the defendant producers in exact relation to their market share does not seriously militate against the [market share approach] [W]here a correct division of liability cannot be made the trier of fact may make it the best it can.”⁴⁴ This approach comports with the traditional American rule on damages, as the Supreme Court stated long ago in *Story Parchment Co. v. Paterson Parchment Paper Co.*:

Where the tort itself is of such a nature as to preclude the

⁴² *Id.* at 1882.

⁴³ *Id.* (internal citations omitted) (emphasis added).

⁴⁴ *Sindell*, 26 Cal. 3d at 613 (quotation marks omitted).

ascertainment of the amount of damages with certainty, it would be a perversion of fundamental principles of justice to deny all relief to the injured person, and thereby relieve the wrongdoer from making any amend for his acts. In such case, while the damages may not be determined by mere speculation or guess, it will be enough if the evidence show the extent of damages as a matter of just and reasonable inference, although the result be only approximate.⁴⁵

III. DISCUSSION

A. Joint and Several Liability

The City asks this Court to reconsider its decision – repeated over many years and as recently as last month – to assign several liability to a defendant found liable under the commingled product theory. There is no reason to do so.

First, the City argues that where there are “a small number of tortfeasors – fewer than 20 in the refiner/manufacturer category,” the Second Restatement of Torts urges imposition of joint and several liability.⁴⁶ However, in the decision that introduced the commingled product theory, this Court explained

⁴⁵ 282 U.S. 555, 563 (1931).

⁴⁶ Pl. Ltr. (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433B). A comment to section 433B notes that joint and several liability involving “a small number of tortfeasors, such as two or three” is appropriate, while application to “a hundred factories . . . may perhaps be unjust.” Restatement (Second) of Torts § 433B cmt. e. Thus this provision does not support the extension of joint and several liability to a case involving close to twenty defendants.

that if *ten* manufactures had an equal share in a spill, then there would be too many tortfeasors to permit joint and several liability. The Restatement sets an even stricter limitation where it notes that no court has permitted joint and several liability in similar circumstances when there were more than two or three tortfeasors. The allegation that there are “fewer than twenty” manufactures allegedly at fault is not a reason to depart from this Court’s longstanding decision to assign several liability in the commingled product context.

Second, the City argues that joint and several liability is available under the Second Restatement whenever two or more persons cause a single, indivisible harm.⁴⁷ However, the Restatement provision advanced by the City – section 875 – supposes that the tortfeasors “caused” the harm in the sense that their conduct was a substantial factor in the harm. By contrast, the defining feature of the commingled product theory is that plaintiffs need not show that each defendant’s conduct was a substantial factor in the harm. Rather, the City need only show that each defendant *contributed* to the commingled mass that caused the harm. Thus, section 875 is not directly on point.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ See *id.* (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 875).

⁴⁸ In CERCLA cases – which rely on section 875 of the Second Restatement – there is often no need to prove causation. However, there are independent statutory bases for joint and several liability under CERCLA. See,

Third, and most important, liability is several under the Second Restatement when “there is a reasonable basis for determining the contribution of each cause to a single harm.”⁴⁹ Provided there is a reasonable basis to determine defendant’s share of the market that supplied gasoline to the injury-producing commingled mass, there will be a reasonable basis for determining defendant’s contribution to the single harm. Accordingly, several liability applies.

B. Burden of Proof

Because the commingled product theory is novel, there is no precedent establishing the applicable burden of proof. An examination of similar cases and doctrinal sources lead this Court to predict that the New York Court of Appeals would place the burden of production and persuasion on the defendant, with the important proviso that a defendant need only show a reasonable basis for the apportionment, which is a low burden.

The burden of proving apportionment is ordinarily placed on the

e.g., *New York v. Shore Realty Corp.*, 759 F.2d 1032, 1044 (2d Cir. 1985) (“[S]ection 9607(a)(1) unequivocally imposes strict liability on the current owner of a facility from which there is a release or threat of release, without regard to causation.”).

⁴⁹ *Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1881.

culpable party.⁵⁰ This is especially true where – as here – the defendant is likely in a better position than the plaintiff to know the defendant’s share of the market.⁵¹ The logic of assigning the burden of proving market share to the plaintiff under the market share theory does not support a similar assignment of that burden under the commingled product theory. Under market share theory, placement of the burden on the plaintiff is designed to mitigate the inequity of requiring a defendant to prove its share of the market in circumstances where it is highly unlikely that defendant’s product caused or even contributed to plaintiff’s injury. By contrast, under the commingled product theory a plaintiff must first prove that the defendant’s product was in the commingled product that caused it injury. A defendant will not be found liable where its activity neither caused nor contributed

⁵⁰ See Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Damages § 26 cmt. h.

⁵¹ See *In re MTBE*, 591 F. Supp. 2d at 270-73 (describing some of “the complex business relationships in the oil industry” involved in shipping gasoline from manufacturers to the retail stations in Suffolk County). Given that Exxon is involved in many of these complex business relationships, it has better access to information relating to its market share than the City does. *Cf. Ortiz v. Menu Foods, Inc.*, 525 F. Supp. 2d 1220, 1225 (D. Hawaii 2007) (explaining that defendant manufacturers of pet food were in better position than plaintiffs to “provide data which would help determine their market share” because defendants had much of the data and could more easily obtain additional “information from their customers regarding the sales price of the pet food and how much pet food was sold during the time period at issue”).

to the harm; thus the potential inequities at the core of the market share decisions are avoided. Under the commingled product theory, there is no reason to depart from the ordinary rule requiring the culpable party to show that there is a reasonable basis for apportioning the harm.

Exxon argues that assigning it the burden would be tantamount to imposing joint and several liability, which this Court has already decided is inappropriate. However, there are numerous differences between several liability with the burden of persuasion concerning market share on the defendant and ordinary joint and several liability. Among other things, if liability were joint and several Exxon would have to both (a) seek contribution from non-parties and bear the risk of their insolvency and (b) prove the share of *settling parties* rather than, as here, simply proving its *own* share.⁵²

Although this Court will assign the burden of proof to Exxon, it would cause great inequity if Exxon were to bear the entire cost of this injury. Accordingly, Exxon's burden of production will be low. To satisfy the burden of production, Exxon need only show that there is a reasonable basis for its proposed share. Given that each party intends to call expert witnesses on the topic of market

⁵² See, e.g., *In re New York City Asbestos Litig.*, 593 N.Y.S.2d 43, 46-48 (1st Dep't 1993).

share,⁵³ the jury will have sufficient evidence to support a reasonable basis for the assignment of a market share to defendant, far more evidence than was before the district court in *Burlington Northern*.⁵⁴ In short, even if this is “a classic ‘divisible in terms of degree’ case,”⁵⁵ the factfinder will ultimately be asked “to divide damages based on the available evidence.”⁵⁶ Because the threshold for assigning *some* market share to Exxon is easily met, there is no danger that placing the burden on Exxon is tantamount to saddling it with joint and several liability.⁵⁷

IV. CONCLUSION

⁵³ See 12/9/08 Expert Market Share Report of Martin R. Tallett, Ex. B to 5/28/09 Declaration of Martin R. Tallett, expert for the City (describing both parties’ market share experts and their intended testimony).

⁵⁴ Although the jury will not be instructed that there is a rebuttable presumption that Exxon’s share of the market is equal to that of other manufacturers who supplied gasoline to the market, the jury may be instructed – if necessary – that such an assumption might provide a *reasonable basis* for assigning a market share to defendant in the absence of any other reliable method for doing so.

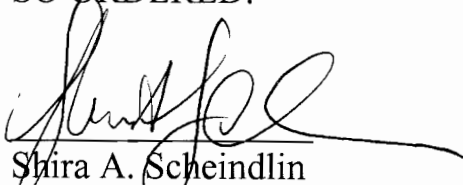
⁵⁵ *Burlington N.*, 129 S. Ct. at 1882 (quotation marks omitted).

⁵⁶ Restatement (Third) of Torts: Apportionment of Damages § 26 cmt. h. See also *Sindell*, 26 Cal. 3d at 613 (“[W]here a correct division of liability cannot be made the trier of fact may make it the best it can.” (quotation marks omitted)).

⁵⁷ Similarly, because the jury will determine Exxon’s share of the commingled gas that caused the injury, there is no Due Process objection to the imposition of punitive damages, as explained in *In re MTBE*, 2009 WL 1649668, at *7-8.

For the foregoing reasons, the City's motion *in limine* is granted in part and denied in part. Exxon's liability is several on those claims brought under the commingled product theory. The burden of production and persuasion concerning apportionment rests on Exxon, which must establish a reasonable basis for such apportionment.

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York
July 14, 2009

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